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TWO EXPERIMENTAL SUPERCRITICAL LAMINAR-FLOW-CONTROL SWEPT-WING AIRFOILS

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TWO EXPERIMENTAL SUPERCRITICAL LAMINAR-FLOW-CONTROL

SWEPT-WING AIRFOILS

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SUMMARY

Two supercritical laminar-flow-control airfoils were designed for a large-chord swept-wing experiment in the Langley 8-Foot Transonic Pressure Tunnel where suction was provided through most of the model surface for boundary-layer control. The first airfoil was derived from an existing full-chord laminar airfoil by extending the trailing edge and making changes in the two lower-surface concave regions. The second airfoil differed from the first one in that it was designed for testing without suction in the forward concave region of the lower surface. Differences between the first airfoil and the one from which it was derived as well as between the first and second airfoils are discussed. Airfoil coordinates and predicted pressure distributions for the design normal Mach number of 0.755 and section lift coefficient of 0.55 are given for the three airfoils.

INTRODUCTION

A supercritical laminar-flow-control (LFC) airfoil experiment has been conducted in the Langley 8-Foot Transonic Pressure Tunnel (ref. 1). This large-chord airfoil test involved a contoured wind-tunnel liner (ref. 2) to simulate unbounded flow about an infinite-span wing with 23° sweep. References 3 and 4 describe supercritical LFC airfoils for swept wings which require suction through the surface to maintain a laminar boundary layer. The airfoil in reference 3, referred to as airfoil A in reference 5, was an early candidate for the experiment. A later candidate was airfoil 989C (ref. 4) which is referred to as airfoil B in reference 5; some advantages of airfoil B

over airfoil A are lower suction requirements for full-chord laminar flow, a higher design Mach number, and a shorter pressure recovery to the trailing edge. Airfoils C and D were derived from airfoil B following the ideas of W. Pfenninger and P. J. Bobbitt of Langley Research Center. Airfoil B was modified at the trailing edge and in the lower-surface concave regions to derive airfoils C and D for the experiment. Airfoils C and D have essentially the same predicted off-design shock-formation characteristics as airfoil B (see ref. 5), and lift behavior with suction failure similar to that of airfoil A (see ref. 3). Suction distributions are given for airfoil C in references 1 and 6. Airfoil D differed from airfoil C only in the forward 20 percent of the lower surface where the concave region was redesigned for testing with no suction. The purpose of this paper is to compare the geometries and predicted design pressure distributions for airfoils B, C, and D and to document their coordinates.

AIRFOIL ANALYSIS

Airfoils B, C, and D are shown in figure 1 and their design pressure distributions are compared in figures 2 and 3. All pressure distributions were predicted for the two-dimensional Mach number of 0.755 and lift coefficient of 0.55 (the design condition for the experiment, ref. 1). The two-dimensional design Reynolds number was 16.9 million (20 million streamwise) based on chord. The angle of attack at the design condition for airfoil B was -0.64° and for airfoils C and D, it was 0.51°. This 1.15° difference was due primarily to a 1.19° counter-clockwise rotation about the sharp trailing edge of airfoil B for alignment of the leading edge with the x axis before any airfoil modifications were made. The pressure distributions were predicted by a version of the Garabedian transonic analysis code (ref. 7), which allows a turbulent boundary layer to be started at different locations on the upper and

lower surfaces. For airfoil B, the pressure distribution was predicted with no boundary layer (fig. 2), assuming that the laminar boundary layer would be kept thin over the entire surface by use of suction. Similarly, the predicted pressure distribution for airfoil C assumed a turbulent boundary layer only from x/c = 0.96 to the trailing edge on the upper surface and only from x/c = 0.84 to the trailing edge on the lower surface where the model did not have suction through the surface. For airfoil D, the turbulent boundary layer was again started at x/c = 0.96 on the upper surface, but it was started at x/c = 0.19 on the lower surface where transition was predicted, as will be discussed later. A 0.22° deflection of the 10.89-percent-chord trailing-edge flap was used to overcome the decambering effect of the lower-surface boundary layer for airfoil D and maintain the design lift coefficient (fig. 3).

The two concave regions on the lower surface of airfoil C had corners (abrupt changes in flow direction) which will be described later. These corners produced spikes in the pressure distribution when the boundary layer was laminar. Analysis of these pressure spikes required a computational method in which grid points could be very closely spaced in the regions of the corners. Since the spikes occurred in low-speed regions of the flow field, their shape could be calculated by an incompressible analysis. The panel method of Eppler, et al. (ref. 8) was used for this purpose with no boundary layer included. Small panels were slected in the regions of the concave corners to give resolution not possible in the Garabedian code. Of course, the incompressible pressure coefficient data had to be adjusted to account for the increase from the incompressible to the compressible pressure coefficient at the stagnation point. The Eppler-code results for the concave regions were shifted by this amount to blend with the Garabedian-code results for airfoil C.

AIRFOIL COORDINATES

Nondimensional coordinates normal to the wing leading edge are given for airfoils B, C, and D in tables I, II, and III, respectively. Airfoils C and D were derived through a series of modifications to airfoil B (a full-chord-laminar airfoil designed by Pfenninger et al., ref. 4). The modifications involved extending the trailing edge and refairing the rear of the upper surface, redefining the concave regions on the lower surface, and smoothing the coordinates.

The trailing edge of airfoil B was extended by one percent of chord to reduce the high upper-surface pressure gradient (fig. 2) and lessen the chances of boundary-layer separation on the model and on the tunnel walls. The coordinates were then divided by the new chord length to rescale them. The trailing edge was thickened slightly to give the model a base thickness of 0.02 inches. The rear of the upper surface was faired in such a way that the slight concavity on airfoil B was eliminated for airfoil C.

There were two concave regions on the lower surface of airfoil B, as shown in figure 1. For airfoil C, each concave region was redefined as a series of corners (abrupt changes in slope), each rounded by an exponential function joined to two straight lines. Table IV gives the x/c location, turning angle, chordwise extent of rounding, and whether or not suction was required for each corner. These corners were defined to minimize the growth of Taylor-Görtler vortices by minimizing the extent of each concave region, as discussed in reference 4. There were two concave corners in the front region and two in the rear region where boundary-layer suction was provided in the model to prevent laminar separation. The two in the rear were each followed by a slightly convex turn (slightly negative turning angle, see Table IV). There were four additional concave corners in the rear region where no suction

was provided. Spikes occurred in the pressure distribution for the first four concave corners for airfoil C (fig. 2), but not for the last four concave corners because, as mentioned earlier, a turbulent boundary layer was assumed for the calculation in the region behind x/c = 0.84.

Airfoil D (fig. 1) differed from airfoil C in the lower forward concave region between the leading edge and x/c = 0.20 and was designed for no suction in that region. The concavity there was less pronounced than that for airfoil C and had no abrupt corners because corners without suction could result in laminar separation. Pressure distributions for airfoils C and D are compared in figure 3. Note that the pressure distribution for airfoil C had a very steep pressure gradient between x/c = 0.15 and x/c = 0.20 on the lower surface to minimize the crossflow disturbance growth. Crossflow vortex amplification depends on both the steepness and the chordwise extent of the pressure gradient and can be minimized by minimizing the distance over which the pressure changes. The steep pressure gradient in the same region of airfoil D extended over a larger distance from x/c = 0.12 to x/c = 0.22, which made transition due to crossflow instability more likely. This was caused by the concave region being filled in to some extent to decrease the Taylor-Gortler disturbance growth by decreasing the curvature. To check for transition due to crossflow instability, laminar boundary layer and crossflow stability analyses (ref. 6) were performed using the CEBECI and MARIA computer codes with no suction for the lower surface of airfoil D. Transition was predicted at x/c = 0.19 based on a maximum logarithmic amplification ratio of $n_{max} = 9$ for the design condition.

Coordinates were smoothed to six-place accuracy for airfoils C and D to avoid errors in curve fits used in conjunction with the numerically-controlled milling machine. Six-place accuracy was especially important for coordinate

points which were closely spaced to adequately define the concave corners and the sharp leading edge. Since the details of the shape were important, smoothing procedures, which would adjust coordinates over a large region, were not used. The smoothing was accomplished by adjusting small groups of coordinate points and requiring greatly magnified slope plots to be reasonably smooth. Plots of $\Delta y/\Delta x$ versus x/c were used over most of the airfoil with plots of $\Delta x/\Delta y$ versus y/c being used around the leading edge. Simple two-point slopes (centered between coordinate points) were used since they were more sensitive to coordinate adjustments than three-point slopes.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Coordinates have been given for the two airfoils (C and D) tested in the NASA supercritical laminar-flow-control swept-wing experiment as well as for airfoil B from which airfoil C was derived. The changes made to airfoil B to derive airfoil C have been discussed. The difference between airfoils C and D to allow testing with no suction in the lower forward region has been described. Predicted pressure distributions at the design condition of the experiment have been shown for all three airfoils.

REFERENCES

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TABLE I.- AIRFOIL B COORDINATES

upper surface		lower s	urface
x/c	y/c	x/c	y/c
00053	.020050	00053	.020050
0004	.021670	0004	.019000
0.	.023135	0.	.018170
.0005	.024305	•0005	.017580
.001	.025225	•001	.017170
.0015	.025990	.0025	.016345
.0025	.027275	.005	.015452
.004	.028835	•01	.014292
•006	.030511	.015	.013390
.008	.031887	•02	.012580
•01	.033031	.025	.011800
.011	.033547	.032887	.010647
.013	.034495	.041419	.009446
.015	.035350	.050885	.008124
.02	.037193	.061296	.006705
.025	.038762	.072735	.005153
.03	.040139	.085285	.003412
.035	.041394	.099393	.001183
.04	•042534	.114610	002754
.045	.043598	.129358	008168
.05	.044579	.143864	013784
•06	.046383	.158454	020480
.07	.047984	.171509	028023
.08	.049444	.18	033001
.09	.050766	.19	037503
• 1	.051991	.2	041009
•11	.053114	.21	043881
.12	.054163	•22	046340
.13	.055132	•23	048506
.142632	.056259	•25	052188
.15	.056876	.275	055870
.175	.058740	• 3	058788
• 2	.060317	• 325	061096
.225	.061633	. 35	062866
• 25	.062727	.375	064170
.275	.063616	• 4	065035
. 3	.064322	.425	065481
.325	.064849	• 45	065524
• 35	.065215	.475	065159
.375	.065423	• 5	064381
• 4	.065476	•525	063172

TABLE I .- CONCLUDED

upper su	ırface	lower s	urface
x/c	y/c	x/c	y/c
.425	.065384	•55	061502
. 45	.065136	•575	059336
. 475	.064749	•597470	056898
• 5	.064205	.614150	054691
.525	.063519	•630576	052103
•55	.062675	.646793	048998
.575	.061669	.662949	045294
.6	.060499	.679253	041047
.625	.059146	.695843	036460
.65	.057608	.712691	031758
.675	.055853	.729659	027043
•7	.053879	.746656	022335
.725	.051641	.763656	017629
•75	.049119	.780633	012939
.77	.046825	.797657	008167
.790034	.044302	.815050	003389
.804868	.042226	.833100	.000784
.819254	•039969	.851303	.003520
.833201	•037597	.868609	.004810
.846731	•035126	.884536	.005343
.859872	.032396	.899223	.005610
.872642	•029463	•912861	•005766
.885041	.026530	•925555	.005813
.897043	.023693	.937360	.005745
.908593	.020975	•948279	.005515
•919623	.018437	.958255	•005092
•930067	•016063	•967239	.004514
•939883	.013855	.975176	.003785
.949043	.011847	.981995	.002946
•957516	•009926	.987656	.002112
.965264	•008203	•992185	.001367
.972254	.006614	.995639	.000771
.978484	.005160	.998073	.000342
.983970	.003826	.999519	.000086
.988720	•002649	1.	0.
.992708	.001676		
.995874	.000947		
.998164	.000435		
.999549	.000125		
1.	0.	1	1

TABLE II.- AIRFOIL C COORDINATES

upper surface		lower sı	ırface
x/c	у/с	x/c	y/c
0.00000	5.000000	0.000000	0.000000
.000126	.001024	.000019	000956
.000389	.002089	.000201	001824
.000795	.003181	.000574	002590
.001349	.004289	.001170	003259
.002052	.005406	.002015	003848
.002910	.006526	.003121	004375
.003922	.007646	.004484	004868
.005088	.008757	.006098	005328
.006406	.009849	.007967	005755
.007888	.010911	.010103	006161
.009549	.011946	.012503	006569
.011397	.012964	.015157	006988
.013434	.013967	.018058	007417
.015651	.014950	.02120R	007857
.018055	.015916	.024596	008306
.020650	.016867	.028212	008760
.023433	.017810	.032059	009223
.026399	.018749	.035891	009673
.029546	.019678	.036881	009789
.032873	.020598	.038861	010021
.036384	.021511	.042822	010484
.040071	.022420	.046782	010948
.043934	.023324	.050743	011411
•047966	.024221	.054703	011874
.052169	.025110	.058663	012338
.056541	.025989	.062624	012801
.061081	.026859	.066584	013264
.065787	.027723	.070545	013728
.070656	.028577	.074505	014191
.075686	.029423	1	014654
.080875	.030257	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	015118
.086223	.031082	.086386	015581
.091725	.031897	.090347	
.097378	.032701	.094307	016508
.103182	.033494	.098267	016971
.109136	.034277	.103465	
.115235	.035050	.105446	017869
.121473	.035810	.106931	018170
.127851	.036557	.108416	018584
.134371	.037292	1 .100.410	1010704

TABLE II.- CONTINUED

upper si	upper surface		ırface
x/c	y/c	x/c	y/c
x/c .141029 .147817 .154734 .161778 .168950 .176244 .183656 .191183 .198823 .206572 .214430 .222392 .230455 .238617 .246871 .255218 .263652 .272172 .280774 .269453 .298206 .307031 .315924 .324881	y/c .038014 .038723 .039418 .040100 .040768 .041423 .042061 .042684 .043292 .043884 .044459 .045561 .046088 .046599 .047093 .047570 .048030 .048470 .048892 .049295 .049295 .049679 .050045	x/c •110396 •113366 •117327 •121782 •127835 •135118 •140594 •144554 •147525 •150000 •151980 •153465 •158416 •160891 •164067 •167228 •170464 •176424 •182162 •187889 •193737 •199755	y/c 019250020315021743023350025535028162030138031566032639033538034290034930035668037584
.324881 .333900 .342975 .352105 .361284 .370509 .379778 .389086 .398431 .407807 .417210 .426639 .436089 .445557 .455040 .464532 .474029 .483529	.050391 .050719 .051028 .051318 .051588 .051839 .052069 .052279 .052469 .052639 .052788 .052917 .053025 .053111 .053175 .053218	.199755 .205949 .212309 .218818 .225460 .232232 .239130 .246151 .253282 .260515 .267853 .275295 .282831 .290451 .298158 .305950 .313817 .321752	057071058755060304061743063084064334065502066598067625068583069479070318071101071830072503073693074210

TABLE II.- CONTINUED

upper surface		lower s	urface
x/c	y/c	x/c	y/c
493030	.053215	•329758	074677
.502527	.053170	.337834	075096
.512015	.053104	•345971	075465
.521490	.053015	.354164	075786
•530948	•052903	.362413	076060
.540387	.052769	.370714	076286
.549803	.052613	•379061	076464
359194	.052435	.387448	076593
-568553	.052235	.395874	076674
.577880	.052012	.404340	076707
.587168	.051766	•412837	076692
.596415	.051498	.421361	076628
•60561 8 '		.429910	076518
.614772	.050892	•438482	076359
.623874	.050553	•447071	076151
.632921	.050191	.455672	075894
.641910	.049806	.464283	075589
.650837	.049395	•472903	075234
•659698	.048960	.481526	074830
.668491	.048501	.490147	074375
.677212	.048018	•498762	073868
.685858	.047511	•507372	073310
.694427	•046979	.515971	072699
.702914	.046424	.524552	072036
.711315	.045842	•533115	071319
•719626	.045233	•541656	070548
•727844	.044595	.550174	069721
•735968	.043930	-558658	068839
.743999	.043238	.567107	067899
.751931	.042519	.575514	066899
.759761	.041771	.583873	065836
.767487	.040996	•592180	064704
.775103	.040192	.600430	063497
•782607 782607	.039358	.608620	062206
.789998	.038493	.616747	060820
.797275	.037591	.624811	059324
804442	.036651	.632822	057702
.811497 °	.035676	.640795	055943
.818442	.034665	.648750	054040
.825269	.033620	.656709	051988
.831976	.032537	.664701	049797

TABLE II .- CONTINUED

upper s	upper surface		rface
x/c	у/с	x/c	y/c
x/c .838567 .845049 .851485 .856436 .861386 .861387 .871287 .876238 .881188 .886139 .891089 .896040 .900990 .915842 .925743 .935644 .945545 .955446 .965347 .975248 .985149 .990090 .900000	y/c .031409 .030237 .029011 .028031 .027025 .026004 .024974 .023941 .022906 .021871 .020837 .019802 .018767 .017733 .016698 .015663 .014630 .015663 .014630 .015565 .01555 .010505 .009476 .008449 .007422 .006397 .005374 .004353 .002318 .001303 .000290000721001730	.672750 .680868 .689604 .698515 .704455 .714356 .724257 .734158 .744059 .753960 .763861 .773762 .783663 .793564 .801980 .807921 .811961 .815130 .817110 .818694 .819882 .821070 .822258 .823447 .825031 .826724 .828699 .830392 .830392 .832085 .833778 .837447 .839140 .840724 .841912 .843100 .844288	04748904509304248303980603901803503803205702907702609702311702013701715601417601417601417601417600566100470900411400329800299700275000254000280002066001412001137000860001412001137000860000582000257 .000277 .000456 .000602 .000701
		.845476 .847060 .848753 .850729	.000766 .000839 .000911 .000993

TABLE II.- CONCLUDED

upper surface		lower sur	face
x/c	y/c	x/c	y/c
		.852422	.001063
		.854115	.001135
		.855808	.001207
		.857501	.001280
		.859476	.001367
		.861386	.001452
		.863366	.001542
		.866337	.001675
		.871287	.001898
	•	.876238	.002121
		.881188	.002344
		.686139	.002565
		.889109	.002691
		.891089	.002763
	ì	.893069	.002818
		.896040	.002881
	}	.899010	.002938
		.902970	.003101
		.907921	.003216
		.914851 .921782	.003291
		.926733	.003289
		.930693	.003235
		934653	.003128
		.939604	.002929
		946535	.002571
		.953465	.002174
		.958416	.001882
		.962376	.001647
		.965347	.001462
		.968317	.001263
		.970297	.001118
		.972277	.000958
		.975248	.000699
		.980198	.000240
		.985149	000229
		.988119	000521
		.990099	000732
		.992079	000965
		.995050	001342
	1	1.000000	1-001400

TABLE III. - AIRFOIL D COORDINATES

upper s	upper surface		ırface
x/c	у/с	x/c	у/с
0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
.000126	.001024	.000019	000956
.000389	.002089	.000201	001824
.000795	.003181	.000574	002590
.001349	•004289	.001170	003259,
.002052	.005406	.002015	003848
.002910	.006526	.003121	004375
.003922	.007646	.004484	004868
•005088	.008757	.006098	005328
•006405	.009849	.008000	005780
.007888	.010911	.011000	006376
.009549	.011946	.015000	007115
.011397	.012964	.020000	008030
.013434	.013967	.025000	008945
.015651	.014950	.030000	009860
.018055	.015916	.035000	010775
.020650	.016867	.040000	011690
.023433	.017810	.045000	-:012605
.026399	.018749	.050000	013520
.029546	.019678	.055000	014435
.032873	.020598	.060000	015350
.036384	.021511	.065000	016265
.040071	.022420	.070000	017180
.043934	.023324	.075000	018099
.047966	.024221	.080000	019030
.052169	1	.085000	019984
.056541	.025989	.090000	020980
.061081	.026859	.095000	022050
.065787	.027723	.100000	023200
.070656	.028577	.105000	024440
.075686		.110000	025770
.080875	.030257	.115000	027190
.086223	1 -	.120000	028690
.091725	.031897	.125000	030270
.097378	.032701	•130000	
.103182	.033494	.135000	033640
.109136	.035050	.140000	035410
.115235	.035810	.145000	037225
1214/3	•033010	.150000	039072

TABLE III. - CONTINUED

upper su	irface	lower su	rface
x/c	y/c	x/c	y/c
107051	024557		A / A O 2 A
.127851	.036557		040930
.134371	.037292	.160000	042790
.141029	.038014	.165000	044650
.147817	.038723	.170000	046510
•154734	.039418	.175000	048370
.161779	.040100	.179500	050044
.168950	040768	.184000	051714
.176244	.041423	.188500	053366
.183656	.042061	.193737	055206
.191183	.042684	.199755	057071
.198823	.043292	.205949	058755
.206572	.043884	.212309	060304
.214430	.044459 .045019	.218818	061743
.222392	.045561	.225460	063084
.230455	_	.232232	064334
.238617	.046088	.239130	065502
.246871	.047093	.246151	066598
.255218	•047570	.253282	067625
.263652	.048030	.260515	068583
.272172	.048470	.267853	069479
·280774	.048892	.275295	070318
.289453	.049295	.282831	071101
.298206	.049679	.290451	071830
.307031	.050045	.298158	072503
.315924	.050391	•305950	073124
.324881	.050719	.313817	073693
.333900 .342975	.051028	.321752	074210
	.051318	1	074677
.352105	.051588	.337834	075096
.361284	.051839	.345971	075465
.370509	.052069	.354164	075786
.379778	.052279	.362413	076060
.389086	.052469	.370714	076286
.398431	.052639	.379061	076464
.407807	1	.387448	076593
.417210	.052788	.395874	076674
.426639	•052917	.404340	076707
.436089	.053025	.412837	076692
•445557	.053111	.421361	076628

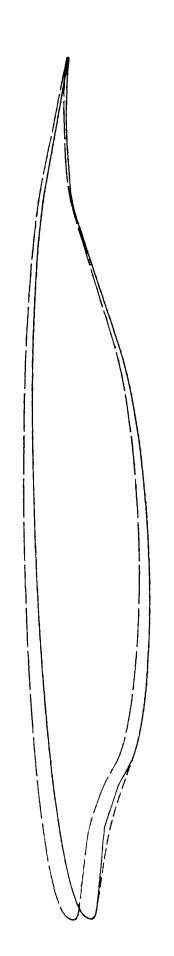
upper surface		lower surface	
x/c	y/c	x/c	у/с
•455040	•053175	•429910	076518
•464532	.053218	.438482	076359
•474029	.053239	.447071	076151
483529	.053238	.455672	075894
.493030	.053215	.464283	075589
.502527	.053170	•472903	075234
.512015	.053104	.481526	074830
•521490	.053015	.490147	074375
.530948	.052903	.498762	073868
•540387	.052769	.507372	073310
•549803	.052613	.515971	072699
•559194	.052435	•524552	072036
.568553	.052235	•533115	071319
•577880	.052012	•541656	070548
.587168	.051766	•550174	069721
-596415	.051498	.558658	068839
.605618	.051207	.567107	067899
.614772	.050892	.575514	066899
.623874	.050553	•583873	065836
.632921	.050191	.592180 .600430	064704 063497
.641910	.049806	.608620	062206
450400	.049395	.616747	060820
.659698	.048960 .048501	.624811	059324
.677212	.048018	.632822	057702
685858	.047511	.640795	055943
.694427	.046979	.648750	054040
.702914	.046424	.656709	051988
.711315	.045842	.664701	049797
.719626	.045233	.672750	047489
.727844	.044595	.680868	045093
.735968	.043930	.689604	042483
• 743999	.043238	.698515	039806
.751931	.042519	•704455	038018
.759761	.041771	.714356	035038
•767487	•040996	.724257	032057
•775103	.040192	.734158	029077
.782607	.039358	744059	026097
•789998	.038493	.753960	023117

TABLE III.- CONCLUDED

x/c			
X/ C	y/c	x/c	y/c
.797275	•037591	•763861	020137
.804442	.036651	•773762	017156
.811497	.035676	.783663	014176
·P18442	.034665	.793564	011196
.825269	.033620	.801980	008663
.831976	.032537	.807921	006876
.838567	.031409	.811961	005661
.845049	.030237	.817110	004114
.851485	.029011	.825031	002280
.856436	.028031	.628699	001686
.861385	.027025	.835471	000582
.866337 .871287	.026004	.839140 .847060	.000021
.876238	.024974 .023941	.850729	•000993
.881188	.022906	857501	.001280
.886139	.021871	.861386	.001452
.891089	.020837	.866337	.001675
.896040	.019802	.871287	.001898
.900990	.018767	.876238	.002121
.905941	.017733	.881188	.002344
.910891	.016698	.886139	.002565
.915842	.015663	.896040	.002881
.920792	.014630	.902970	.003011
.925743	.013597	.907921	.003101
.930693	.012565	.914851	.003216
•935644	1011535	.921782	.003291
.940594	.010505	•926733	.003289
.945545	.009476	.934653	.003128
.950495	.008449	.939604	.002929
.955446	.007422	.946535	.002571
.960396	.006397	.953465	.002174
.965347	.005374	.958416	.001882
.970297	.004353 .003335	.975248	.001452
.975248	.003335	.975248	.000899
.980198 .985149	.002318	.985149	000240
.990099	.001303	.995050	001342
.995059	000721	1.000000	001342
1.000000	001730	1.00000	1001,00

TABLE IV.- LOWER SURFACE TURNS FOR AIRFOIL C

Location x/c	Turning Angle, deg.	Extent △x/c	Suction Required
.107	13.2	.011	yes
.153	9.6	.010	yes
.821	7.6	.007	yes
.832	-0.2	.013	no
.843	7.0	.007	yes
.854	-0.2	.013	no
.891	1.5	.010	no
.931	4.5	.059	no
.970	2.0	.020	no
.990	2.0	.010	no



Airfoil
B
C
C

Figure 1. Comparison of three supercritical laminar-flow-control airfoils.

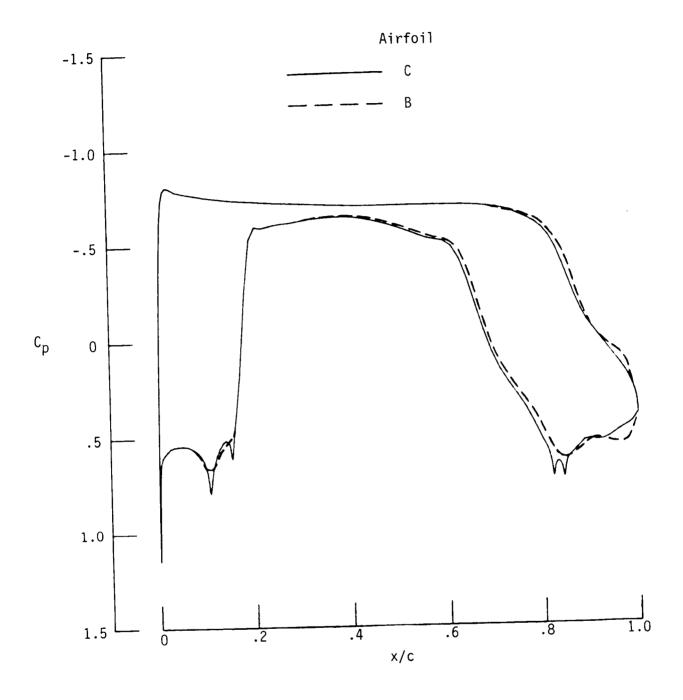


Figure 2. Comparison of predicted pressure distributions of airfoils B and C at a Mach number of 0.755, a lift coefficient of 0.55, and a Reynolds number of 16.9 \times 106.

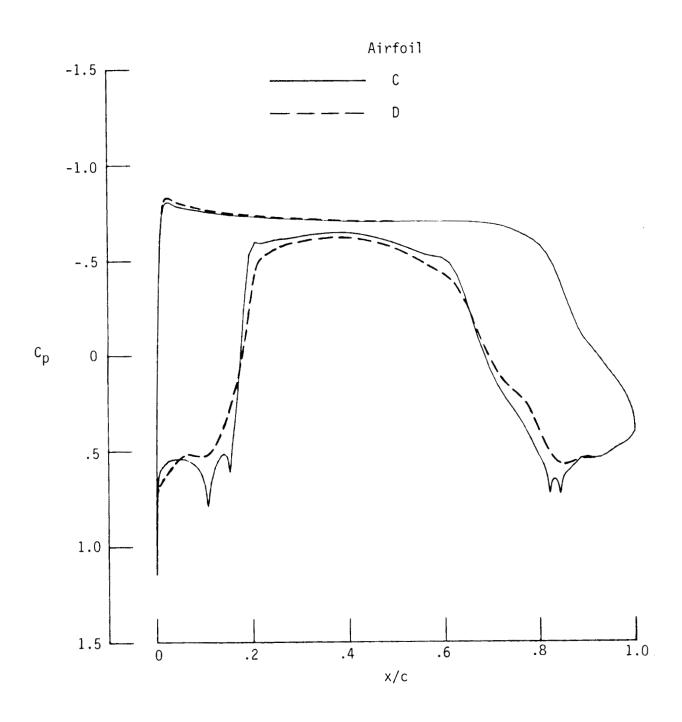


Figure 3. Comparison of predicted pressure distributions of airfoils C and D at a Mach number of 0.755, a lift coefficient of 0.55, and a Reynolds number of 16.9×10^6 .

₹. Re	eport No. NASA TM-89073	2. Government Accession No.	3	, Recipient's Catalog No.	
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				505-60-21-02	
7. Author(s) Dennis O. Allison and J. Ray Dagenhart			, Performing Organization Report No		
9. Pe	Performing Organization Name and Address NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, VA 23665-5225		10	10, Work Unit No.	
			11	. Contract or Grant No.	
			13	. Type of Report and Period Covere	
12. Sp	2. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address			Technical Memorandum	
	National Aeronautics Washington, DC 2054	and Space Administration 6	14	Sponsoring Agency Code	
	pplementary Notes				
T b	arge-chord swept-wing unnel where suction wa oundary-layer control.	laminar-flow-control air experiment in the Langley as provided through most o . The first airfoil was o	y 8-Foot of the mod derived f	Transonic Pressure del surface for rom an existing full-	
T b c t o r o a t	arge-chord swept-wing unnel where suction was oundary-layer control where surfoil be well to be a surface concant in that it was desing in that it was desing from which it was desired.	experiment in the Langley as provided through most of the first airfoil was on the extending the trailing ave regions. The second aigned for testing without reface. Differences between the coordinates and predicted number of 0.755 and sections.	y 8-Foot of the moderived fedge and airfoil description the first the gressured by the suction of the first the first the first the suction of the first the suction of the first the suction of the suction the suction of the suction of the suction of the suction of the succession of	Transonic Pressure del surface for rom an existing full- making changes in th iffered from the firs in the forward concav rst airfoil and the st and second airfoil re distributions for	
T b clit of road tild a	arge-chord swept-wing unnel where suction was oundary-layer controlated hord laminar airfoil two lower-surface concane in that it was designed in the lower surface from which it was crediscussed. Airfoil he design normal Mach regiven for the three given for the three given for the three greated by Author(s) aminar-flow control upercritical airfoils	experiment in the Langley as provided through most of the first airfoil was only extending the trailing ave regions. The second aigned for testing without rface. Differences between the coordinates and predicted number of 0.755 and sections airfoils.	y 8-Foot of the moderived fedge and airfoil description the first the gressured by the suction of the first the first the first the suction of the first the suction of the first the suction of the suction the suction of the suction of the suction of the suction of the succession of	Transonic Pressure del surface for rom an existing full- making changes in th iffered from the firs in the forward concav rst airfoil and the st and second airfoil re distributions for	
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